The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870. NO. 21.

FOREIGN.

The War in Europe.

The French Cross the Border and Seize a Prussian Custom House.

Rumored Collision Between the Opposing Advance Guards at Forbach.

All French Consuls Ordered to Leave Germany.

King William's Speech at the Opening of the North German Parliament.

The Dethronement of the Bonapartes the Ultimatum of Prussia.

Siege of Metz Announced in the French Legislature.

FRANCE.

COLOGNE, July 20.—The French passed the frontier near Saarbrug, last evening, and seized a Custom House.

LONDON, July 20.—Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine tells his experience in the Please this morning. He says the German army is quite as efficient, as well equipped, as the French.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, and, with his land forces, co-operate with the fleet of Vice Admiral Count Bouet Willaumez in occupying the territory of Hanover.

A number of spies have been captured on both sides, near the Rhine.

Prince D'Auvergne has been appointed French Minister to Austria.

Officers of the Bank of France announce an advance in the rate of interest to six per cent.

The Journal Officiel, this morning, contains a decree appointing General Montauban, Count Palikao, Minister of War, as Major General. Viscount De Jean, Minister of War at present, and Prince De la Tour d'Auvergne, as Ambassador to Vienna.

It is announced that all French Consuls in the German Confederation have received their passports.

No newspaper correspondents, French or foreign, will be allowed to accompany the French army.

An American resident here, Dr. Evans, has given 10,000 francs to the Society to Aid the Wounded Soldiers of France.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the Duke of Gramont announced that war has been declared with Prussia and that Spain had declared neutrality.

"MANIFESTO: The corps presented to you on the 16th inst. a project of a law to raise forces for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usage of nations, and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Cabinet of Berlin to explain the conduct of the Cabinet of Prussia with a view to the election of a sovereign. The Cabinet of Berlin has been unwilling to answer. The Prussian army has been assembled in the frontier by the mobilization of the troops. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that in consequence thereof a state of war exists since the 19th between France and Prussia. This declaration applies to the allies of Prussia who give her any assistance."

A meeting of citizens of the United States was held at the residence of Dr. Evans last night, to take measures for the organization of a sanitary commission. It is proposed that the commission shall co-operate with the international and French societies in aid of the wounded. Dr. Evans placed at the disposal of the new association the report of the American Sanitary Commission, and collection of medicine of ambulances, stretchers, hospital tents, and other articles used in the late commission during the last war.

Mr. Washburne, American Minister, was in Bordeaux when he heard the news of the breaking out of the war. He immediately returned to Paris, and is now in communication with several of his diplomatic colleagues.

La Liberte asserts that M. Vimercate has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy. The same paper says in case Denmark joins France in the war, the Prince of Orleans will serve in the French army.

The warlike enthusiasm in France is unabated. A rich manufacturer of Mulhouse has offered to equip a gun battery and supply them with ammunitions during the war.

The Department of the Corps Legislatif have signed several resolutions for the wounded. M. Schneider contributes 5,000 francs to one of the subscriptions.

In the High Court of Justice yesterday, M. Pinard, prosecutor of the accused, moved that the trial of the prisoners be postponed. He based the motion on which he grounded his motion, one being that there was nothing to do with the affair of the trochs. Ten thousand of his signature he called Mazzy, one of the prisoners, "Monsieur," and was interrupted by the President of the Court, who said that he was wrong in the grave offence with which the prisoner was charged, in which he must be thus addressed. This interference of the Court caused a scene of confusion. Counsel for the defence and the Procurer General, Grand Perret, The latter demanded that the prisoner be ordered to leave the court-room. One of the counsel then announced that he would call up his brief. The President then left the court, and the counsel for the prisoners withdrew from the court-room.

Of the total number of deaths in Paris last week, one-fifth were from small-pox.

PARIS, July 20—5:30 p. m.—No fighting on sea or land yet reported.

Deputies from the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Moselle and Meurth, are here to-day to inform the Government of the wants of the army, and they state that no important conflict has yet taken place on the frontiers of Germany.

The Prussians on the border say that Bismarck is much troubled at the absence of the Landwehr in assisting the harvest.

LONDON, July 20—7:30 p. m.—It is rumored that a common look place this morning, near Forbach, between the advance guards of the French and Prussian armies. Nothing further is known, and some doubt is cast on the report, as advices from Paris say that Gen. Frossard is still there.

It is reported that France desires that the stipulations of the Paris Convention apply to the present war.

JEWESS.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Reichstag or North German Parliament, met yesterday morning. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg was present. The throne speech announcement of war by France. Vehement cheering followed Count Von Bismarck announcement of war by France. The Chancellor of the confederation then read the following address to the Emperor, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The King said that Prussia had no ill-will against France, but reluctantly entered upon the war. The Chancellor then read the following address to the King, which called out quite a demonstration:

"The preservation of former times was only possible by the union of all the German States. The union is by war. Judges Kinney thought that at that time the South would be willing to join the North in the formation of a Confederation. The Confederation is twenty-five years, if the present relations continue.

A valuable paper relating to the rebellion of persons in the employ of the Government, has been laid on the table of the House of Representatives. It consists of the report of Gen. Fry, Provost Marshal General, and Col. Baker, Assistant Provost Marshal General, appointed by the Secretary of War, Hon. John Scott Harrison, Commissioner for the Investigation of Disloyalty in the Departments at Washington to see President Grant, and ex-Governor Graham will meet him there soon.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A letter from Lagunera, dated July 1, says: "Affairs in Venezuela are very unsettled and uncertain. The Monagas party hold the Capital and all except Lagunera. Caspoes are still carried into Port Mercedes, although closed to foreign trade. Matters. The United Arabian Company, of this country, on account of hostilities toward Monagas, closed the Dutch Consulate at Puerto Cabello and the Danish Consulate at Curacoa. The brig Sarah Dunn, of New York, loaded with arms, was seized, but has been released.

TURKEY.

VIENNA, July 20.—Turkey has called out her reserves, and stopped telegraphic communications.

NEW YORK.

State of the Gold Market Yesterday

Closing Quotation 122⅜-8.

The General Markets Exhibit a Feverish Tone.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Commercial circles were feverish and unsettled to-day. The delay of the belligerents in Europe in coming to blows creates uncertainty about projected transactions. In the absence of any definite news, the feeling of uncertainty about projected transactions. In the gold market the fluctuations were wide and sharp. Gold opened at 112¾, sold at 113¼, declined a quarter per cent, advanced to 113⅝, and closed at 113⅜. All kinds of sensational rumors prevailed during the day, and the prices were affected by the reports of a naval battle and the passage of the frontier by the French, and even by the suicide of Minister Perrigni-Paradol. These incidents show the extreme sensitiveness of the market, and its inability to make a prolonged resistance to any very important or exciting news should come. The small amount bid for at the Treasury, as of course depressed the price some-time. Bids for $500,000 were received, and they were all accepted. A marked feature in gold speculations is the extensive short opposition to real ex-clearing house. This is due to fears of some interruption of the present smooth working of the clearing operations in gold. The statement have a wholesome fear of a repetition of the events of September in clearing.

Money was active at 6 per cent on call, and 7 per cent. In the afternoon it was very stringent, and fancy rates were paid after bank hours. In the Gold Room the offering was light, and the bid was not quite so free.

Stocks were heavy and decidedly lower in the morning. The decline ranged from 1 to 3 per cent. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, New Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, and Pacific Mails. In the afternoon there was a partial recovery from the decline.

There was no material change in dry goods. Breadstuffs has a set-back, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs abroad. There was also a much change in other articles of produce, except, perhaps, a slight advance in provisions.

Freights were dull and lower.

Government bonds were tranquil by reports from Europe, and the price declined.

The Evening Post's financial article says:

The stock exchange was dull. One of the leading bankers was drawing at 110 and 10 sixty-day bills, and 109¾ and 10 ninety-day bills, and 109¾ and 10 ninety-day bills, and 109¾ and 10 ninety

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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870.

COOK COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The new constitution provides for the future management of the affairs of Cook County by a board of fifteen Commissioners, ten to be chosen from the city of Chicago and five from the towns outside of the city. There is an impression that the present Board of Supervisors is abolished immediately upon the new constitution going into effect, and that the office of Town Supervisor is also abolished. There are mistakes, as will be readily seen by reading the provisions of the new constitution bearing upon the subject. They are as follows:

Article 10, Sec. 4. "The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization in the two townships next adjoining any city, and the affairs of the remaining townships not organized may be managed by county commissioners, but no such township organization shall embrace any territory lying within the limits of any city now existing in Cook County until so authorized by a vote of a majority of the electors of such city voting at an election to be provided by law."

Sec. 5. "That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in force as statute laws of this constitution had not been adopted."

Sec. 6. "All persons elected or filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to law, until this constitution had not been adopted."

Sec. 7. "All officers not provided for by this constitution it is otherwise directed."

These provisions make no immediate change. Under existing law, the annual town meetings, at which Supervisors and township officers are elected, are held in this county in November, and in all other parts of the State in April. Section 5 does not change this, but simply provides that, in a general law, to be hereafter enacted, these town meetings shall be held upon the same day, in all parts of the State, the General Assembly to fix the day. The existing laws upon this subject are considered until such time as the Legislature shall enact others. The Board of Commissioners for this county cannot be elected until the Legislature shall have provided the time and manner of holding said election.

Under these circumstances the Board of Supervisors of this county must continue, and must be elected at the time, and in the manner provided by existing law. Elections for Supervisors and township officers will, therefore, be held in this county in November, 1870, as usual, and the board that elected will continue until the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

After the Legislature shall have provided for the election of the Board of Commissioners, and that body shall have been elected, there is nothing in the constitution or laws forbidding the election of Supervisors for local purposes in townships. The constitution excludes them only from the management of county affairs, leaving them full functions in all that pertains to their respective towns. They merely cease to have any legal existence or authority as a board on county affairs.

ABOUT BRITISH GOLD.

Some days ago, the inauguration of the new iron works at Joliet took place, and, as was very appropriate, Mr. A. B. Meeker, the President of the company, made a speech. Along with some wise things, Mr. Meeker said some foolish things, and, among others, this:

"What this company will do all in their power to win success, we rely on you for your hearty support in every way. If times should be hard, and combinations of the free traders in this country, backed up, as they are, by the money Parnell and by foreign influence, should

There are no people in the United States so deeply interested in having cheap iron as the farmers. Cheap iron means cheap machinery, cheap boilers, cheap engines, cheap transportation. There is hardly an industry in the country, where a steam engine, or water, or horse power is used, that is not directly interested in having cheap iron. The American manufacturers of woollen goods, especially in the West, suffer far more from the taxes on machinery and wool than they could from foreign competition if woollen goods were to find their way to market free of duty. To this extent protection they receive in the way of duties on imported woollens, is more than consumed in the tax they pay on machinery, transportation, coal, iron, glass and other materials they have to use. Every farmer in Illinois who owns a wagon is interested in cheap iron; every man who owns a wagon pays 75 per cent to some laborer who has got himself protected by act of Congress every time he has a new tire put on a wheel. The men who make cheap iron more than all others are the American manufacturers. These persons in all parts of the country, are protesting against the protection which is crushing them. Here are a few specimens of the way they put it:

Mr. M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, Ohio, the manager of the great agricultural implement manufacturing company of that place, writes:

"The kind of protection the manufacturing interest wants is the kind that free trade will give, and let me tell you that kind of protection the manufacturing interest solely for their benefit, is no exception to the general rule among all interests, and farmers will be benefited by it as much as any other class of people."

"I am satisfied that iron, wood, and nearly our entire business would be larger, more profitable, and more permanent if we had free trade, and the farmers, I am sure, would realize as in other honorable callings, a reduction of expenses to a still larger number of gold premiums in the transaction of currency business. It can be used now in all exchanges in California, in all dealings between importers and jobbers at the seaports, and as a consequence for gold wherever gold is to be had. Should it pass into general circulation it will immediately be stamped by the people as "good money," in distinction from the present fluctuating or "bad money," and the latter will be quoted at its proper discount. This, instead of complicating business will really simplify it by abolishing the people to do business on the gold basis. We are not without hope that this currency may, in time, become so generally preferable to the depreciated rebel as to be used by voluntary agreement of parties in specie contracts and specie payments, whether the government have the gold ready on hand or not."

SUICIDE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The suicide of M. Forcest-Pardol, the new French Minister at Washington, seems to have met, thus far, with a very important misunderstanding explanation. He gave no symptoms of insanity before committing his fatal act, at 10 p. m. He was seriously troubled by the war news from France, though the nature of his trouble has not been fully indicated. Whether, as a Liberal, who had consented to accept office under Napoleon, he felt himself suddenly called upon to sustain measures at war with his convictions, or whether the immediate mission with which he was charged pressed heavily upon him, is not made known. His note to his family, directing the disposition that should be made of his body, does not indicate any other insanity than may always be assumed in cases of suicide. We are compelled to conclude that his suicide was the result solely of fears of what, in some way growing out of the opening war of France against Prussia, to which, from his character and antecedents, he must have been strongly opposed. Whether his trouble arose from a feeling that he had compromised his own position among educated Frenchmen, or from sympathy with the millions upon whom the war would bring calamity and suffering, cannot yet be ascertained, and may, perhaps, continue a mystery.

Louis-Anatole Prevost-Paradol (the last two words form a single surname) was born at Paris, August 8, 1829. Prior to his appointment as Minister to the United States, he had been chiefly distinguished as a writer, editor, author, professor, member of the Academy, and editor of the *Journal des Débats*. He was educated, in part, at the College Bourbon, and graduated, at the age of 22, from the *Ecole Normale*, receiving the first prize for eloquence given by the Academy Française. In 1855, he was made Doctor in Letters, was appointed to the Chair of French Literature in the Faculty of Aix la Chapelle, and, at 27, situated upon his connection with the *Journal des Débats*, in connection with which he has since remained. He was successively a writer for the daily press, and frequently by his violent and sarcastic arraignments of Napoleon subjected the journals for which he wrote to the vengeance of the government.

Among his writings are "Studies on Women," "Letters on Politics," "Essays on Literature and Morals," "Lessons on Modern Literature," "Essays on Contemporary Literature," "Two Lectures on the Reform of the Criminal Code," "Elizabeth and Henry IV.," "Studies Among the French Moralists," etc. He was also appointed, by the French Academy, one of a committee of five to revise a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language," an appointment which, in itself, sufficiently marks his eminence among the scholars of France. The loss to France of such a life, at this juncture, and in such a manner, is one of the most appalling events of the present war.

The ladies of Long Branch refuse to dance on the same floor with the ladies of James Fisk, Jr.; some of them have refused to dine at the same hotel, and have left the Continental, and some, doubtless, so intense is their indignation, will refuse to bathe in the same ocean, at least at the same point. The ladies of Long Branch may be very gay and giddy, but they still draw a line of virtuous demarcation between themselves and Fisk's ballet beauties. The next time Fisk lands his boat of frail-ty on the floor at Long Branch he should be accompanied by a Sheriff, ready to serve an injunction from Judge Barnard on any lady offering to leave the room. The proceeding is an insult, not only to the Erie Railway, but to the jurisprudence of New York.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

ENGLEVILLE has eight citizens whose collective weight is over a ton—2,012 pounds.

—A rich copper mine has been discovered about three-quarters of a mile from Galena, in Harold's County.

—Two brothers, named Prevost-Paradol (the last two words form a single surname) was born at Paris, August 8, 1829. Prior to his appointment as Minister to the United States, he had been chiefly distinguished as a writer, editor, author, professor, member of the Academy, and editor of the *Journal des Débats*. He was educated, in part, at the College Bourbon, and graduated, at the age of 22, from the *Ecole Normale*, receiving the first prize for eloquence given by the Academy Française. In 1855, he was made Doctor in Letters, was appointed to the Chair of French Literature in the Faculty of Aix la Chapelle, and, at 27, situated upon his connection with the *Journal des Débats*, in connection with which he has since remained. He was successively a writer for the daily press, and frequently by his violent and sarcastic arraignments of Napoleon subjected the journals for which he wrote to the vengeance of the government.

—Some time after the occurrence, at a distance of some two hundred yards from Mr. Tonger's house, of a quantity of counterfeit money, the same was found by Mr. Tonger's son, Henry. The weight is described as being about 1,000 pounds, and the whole, or most of it, was in the shape of half dollars. The discovery has created a great excitement in the neighborhood of Lexington.

A woman who was recently arrested in Ohio for appearing in the street in men's apparel, said she donned the breeches in order to collect a note she owned her money, and who attacked paramours.

—In Vandalia, July 17, at the birthyard of John Allen, John Miller and August Adams were pronounced to display enough of brain for the good of the county to start up for greater enterprises in handling. They did not seem to realize the comfort of the Lord's Prayer, all the world, and pursued the work as though the city was dry and hard. Mr. Allen was the only one who seemed to realize the necessity of a well, and called in his neighbor to have them stop work immediately. The brother-in-law brought the tools and left the premises, and the well was finished, as directed, and they started in elsewhere, but not at the instance of the last two men, having the idea that they were to be paid for their labor. The well was about twelve feet in height. Both men were fearfully crushed and instantly killed.

—Miners in Montana have been quite successful in their search for gold. A party recently found four thousand dollars worth of dust last week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor of Morocco is going to arm his troops with the needle-gun.

—Drinking six glasses of ice water won a bet and caused a funeral for a young New Yorker, a few days ago.

—Twenty-seven negroes represented the attractions at Ameriona, Ga., with the shame of having compelled two young girls to work in the scanty costume.

—Chief Justice Salmolin, arrested for keeping open Sunday, now states it open "just to feed the poor."

—A colored woman carried off the prize at the State Fair of Texas for the best specimens of dough-nuts.

—A colored man—note a spot, between Louisville and Mount Vernon, Ky., entered on the duties of his office on the 19th inst.

—A robber in Tennessee sent an impecunious victim home for his money, but the victim returned at with a double-barreled shot-gun instead, and shot the confiding robber.

—The Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette rejoices over the fact that on a recent visit to one of the offices in the State house, two of the attaches were found engaged in reading the Bible.

—A gentleman in Indiana says, in a note accompanying a letter for publication in the Louisville Courier, "I continue able-spoil a word, but I is possibly I have spoil double-read."

—A Scotch paper says that the Captain of a boat called the Nyanza has discovered the corpses of the Lee Boo (the recent winning boat) to a trial of speed—a single dash trip up the Alabama River; and now a member of no compromise—anything up to $100,000.

—The Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia has decided that the Pythian Knights are a benevolent Character of the Knights of Pythias. Judge Allison, in giving the opinion, said that the Knights number 40,000 members.

—A laboring man at Brunswick, Me., has paid for surprises, for the use of his wife, within the past 18 months, exactly $17.50, and he says he can't, and declares that she could not do without it.

—Quite a remarkable accident occurred in New York a few days ago. A lady in Colonel Ingersoll's house was confined with a Grand street car. The accident rather frightened her, and she was taken to the house of a friend in the vicinity. One of the symptoms struck a little girl who was sitting on the steps with the driver, and cut her a little scared, during the night.

—A Norwalk (Conn.) confectioner, who makes his own ice cream, has a peculiar way of telling when it is time to close the day, and quite of butter turned up in place of a customer, he knows it is time to put up the shutters.

—One of the most powerful men in Washington writes letters to the Boston *Herald* over the crown signature of Lucy, detailing the quality of the dinners he has eaten in the White House since the present war. Lucy is a woman.

—Jo Davidson, July 17, at the birthyard of John Allen, John Miller and August Adams were pronounced to display enough of brain for the good of the county to start up for greater enterprises in handling. They did not seem to realize the comfort of the Lord's Prayer, all the world, and pursued the work as though the city was dry and hard. Mr. Allen was the only one who seemed to realize the necessity of a well, and called in his neighbor to have them stop work immediately. The brother-in-law brought the tools and left the premises, and the well was finished, as directed, and they started in elsewhere, but not at the instance of the last two men, having the idea that they were to be paid for their labor. The well was about twelve feet in height. Both men were fearfully crushed and instantly killed.

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—Jo Davidson, colored, who was the favorite of the colored voters, recently canal Blacklord, his widow tried.

—Mrs. Mary Batty, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has received a prize medal for inducing one hundred children to attend sabbath-school.

—The Louisville *Courier* gravely asserts that "Mrs. Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has given birth to a baby in Colorado being mistaken for the blessed portion of God's earth from the degradation of a Southern climate."

—While the mills and the powers of the State of Maine are engaged in the raising of the sunken volunteer gunboat Gilliss and armed, I may safely say that the Gilliss is to be put in winter quarters for the war, and in case more ice is needed with which to keep her cool, that she is to be put in winter quarters, and consolidated pending a floating directly to the bottom of the Gilliss. It is to be hoped that the Gilliss will go to work drilling and preparing for the promised raid upon the Chinese. I am not an expert in the matter, but I have been around enough of the spirit manifested by these dangerous fanatics to satisfy me that they are getting ready for a second Kent which will disgrace us in the eyes of all right-minded people. Let the Gilliss be watched, and that no time should be lost in providing against it. To show you how general is the apprehension of the danger, I quote from a letter from a friend in conversation with the proprietors of a leading manufacturing house in this city, who employ 500 Chinese, and who have had a single factory in San Francisco had dared to denounce the Chinese in the presence of a single one of them. His reply was prompt: "Because the rioters are sure to come, and if any report that he had left the city, the Chinese would be sure to be mobbed and levelled to the ground."

The declaration of a decided policy on the question, one way or the other, by Congress at the present session, will be a great relief. It would stop the stationing of an adequate force of regulars in the vicinity of the city, which would knowledge that they were ordered to act promptly, would remove the danger of such a conflict as that of Kent's. Such a course of action will most assuredly produce a deplorable result. We do not love the Chinese, but we do not hate them. We are not for exterminating any class of human beings, be they ever so degraded. We do not believe that there is any serious danger to the country from the introduction of cheap, docile and industrious labor. On the contrary, we believe that the introduction of new blood, new industries, new capital, and new energy into the undeveloped resources now lying dormant and unemployed in the Pacific States, would be a source of great advantage to the whole country. We believe that the introduction of Chinese immigrants becoming so great as to enable them to compete in workshops, is often a remote dogma, with the native and European born population of the United States, I said something in my last. But the ignorant, bigoted and impulsive portion of the community never stop to reason this or any other subject, and the consequences, taking advantage of this fact, have seen their advantage and are at work stirring up to such a manner as to render it impossible that serious trouble is near at hand. Last Friday, at least five thousand men congregated in front of Parti's Hall, or in the streets in front, to listen to the most violent and inflammatory speeches, from the most ignorant demagogues in this city, that pass readily into a helping of the Chinese, and not one word was said in favor of law, order, or submission, which, if they mean anything at all, mean that the Chinese are to go, or will be thereafter—mean open defiance of treaty stipulations, the laws of the United States, riot and bloodshed. I will close this letter with the statement, which were passed amidst great applause.

"Brother, To form ourselves into an organization, both military and civil, in order to meet the Chinese when they land and put them on the first train for the East."

"Be it Resolved, That we denounce the action of the Legislature of this State in passing the bill to allow the Chinese to land in this State, and that we will not submit to the enforcement of such an act."

"Be it Resolved, That we denounce the action of the Governor of the next election, in which he takes occasion to say—"

"I would not have the power since in order to offer myself to the people of this State as their Governor, and propose to allow the Chinese barbarians and the local thieves."

One of the speakers, Thomas Mooney, who was President of an insurance company which was swamped in the great fire, and who is now successfully employed by the State Insurance Company, said that he had 1,000 men in his employ, and could call out 2,000 more, with 100,000 men, armed, drilled, and ready, he would soon see what would become of the Chinese. Such is the spirit that is developed everywhere. This same Mooney is now out in a speech denouncing the Governor of this State as a traitor to his country in Colonel Ingersoll's house, will make arrangements to visit his brother-in-law part of the month, which it is supposed the Governor will be in consequence of the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury."

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of the 16th says: "Mr. Darrell S. Steele reports that, in a tour through several counties of southern Illinois, he found the wheat crop generally good. The yield will be above the average, and the grain plump and well filled. The oat crop is also good, and more growing than usual."

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INDIANA.

The Evansville *Journal* of the 16th says: "Mr. W. R. Jacques reports that from Indiana and Martin County, on the Ohio River, appears to be in the most flourishing condition. Wheat evidently will be above the average. Oats will be large, and corn looks splendid. Fruit is also very abundant, and vegetables are coming in fine shape. Potatoes will be large, generally."

"The Wabash *Republican* says the crops in Wabash and Portage Counties will be above the average. Oats will be large generally; wheat and corn good; corn very heavy; potatoes good; hay fine."

"The Pond du Lac Commonwealth says: "Corn never looked better in Wisconsin that we recollect of seeing at this season of the year. Oats, Wheat and oats appear full and strong, looking better than they have for a number of years at this season."

"The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Some of our farming friends say the wheat crop will not fall short of the average, but we fear it will. The oat crop will be about an average yield."

"The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "It is considered that of wheat there will be an average crop, and of best quality. Oats promise well on the ground, but will not yield more than the average of recent years."

"The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The Fruit crop will return here from Long Reach during the present week. The farmers report the wheat crop as turning out better than was expected. The heads are filled with large, plump grain, and the yield will be above the average. The oat crop is also very large, and the grain plump and well filled. The corn crop is looking splendidly, and is growing with astonishing rapidity."

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RAILROAD.

Littleton Township, in Porter County, Ind., has voted $50,000 to the Indiana, Macon City, Lincoln & Indianapolis Railroad.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad intends erecting a passenger depot in Galesburg to cost $25,000.

—The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad is making rapid progress. By August it will be open to a point about Kalamazoo. The road will be completed, temporarily, the Gardner Road; by October it will have its own route in operation. By next season, it is expected, the road will be laid, and there is yet sixty miles of track to lay. The Hon. J. E. Kelly has the immediate supervision of the construction.

HURRICANE AT SANDUSKY.

Its Effects.

From the Sandusky Register, July 18.

The weather was about as hot yesterday as it has been during the season. The thermometer ranged from 86 to 100 degrees in the shade during different parts of the day, and by the afternoon was about 2 o'clock it rose up to 104. Not a breath of air was stirring, and all nature seemed asleep. The perspiration was something hot, and thanks and coldness could nowhere be found. Pleasure was sought by different ways, but the power of mind who were successful in their search. People were to be found in the cool parlors, and others intended in the services with the mine of mercury. About half-past 5, when the air was the hottest and most sultry, a cloud arose in the northwest, which soon developed into the most furious hurricane that has visited this section of country. Sivver was our peaceful, bountiful boy—strongly called! Sivver was our peaceful, bountiful boy—strongly called! Sivver was our peaceful, bountiful boy—strongly called! At the mercy of the winds; nerve was the bottom—no dwelling could withstand the force of the wind. The thermometer ran down at the rate of one degree a minute. Instantaneously the heavens were filled with clouds of dust, and everything seemed similar to a tropical tornado.

In the city signs were stripped from their proper places and landed on the pavement, while some were blown into the streets. Sidewalks were uprooted and limbs broken off. The back of one sign was found in the middle of the street, with the name of the owner on it. Another was found in the yard of a neighbor. Fences were blown down, and the fragments were scattered in every direction. Chimneys were blown down, and the fragments were scattered in every direction. Chimneys were blown down, and the fragments were scattered in every direction. Chimneys were blown down, and the fragments were scattered in every direction.

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The Burlington *Hawkeye* of the 16th says: "Gentlemen who were yesterday in Union, Flint, Franklin, and other townships in this county, report corn in a splendid condition. Wheat, in many of the townships, is reported in excellent condition, and harvesting commenced. Oats are also looking well, and promise a good yield."

The Chicago *Tribune* of July 16, says: "The wheat is nearly all harvested in this vicinity, and farmers are all agreed that it is the best grain crop ever raised in this section of country. The yield will average from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. Oats is doing better than was feared."

The Waupaca *Republican* says the crops in Waupaca and Portage Counties will be above the average. Oats will be large generally; wheat and corn good; corn very heavy; potatoes good; hay fine."

The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* says: "Corn never looked better in Wisconsin that we recollect of seeing at this season of the year. Oats, Wheat and oats appear full and strong, looking better than they have for a number of years at this season."

The Oconomowoc *Nirror* says: "Some of our farming friends say the wheat crop will not fall short of the average, but we fear it will. The oat crop will be about an average yield."

The Monroe County *Monitor* says: "From all we can learn, the wheat crop will be the largest ever taken all together, are the best we have had for years. The wheat is well filled and the berry perfect. The Spring wheat is also very fine. Oats are also abundant. Potatoes have not suffered as much as was feared."

The Chicago *Times* of the 20th gives the following reports:

"Allen—The harvest of wheat crop is nearly all cut and, about half of it secured in good condition. Oats is now ripening rapidly, and will be ready to cut in about ten days. Corn is looking finely, and promises a good crop. It has commenced growing in the ears, and from present appearances will be a large yield. Potatoes are looking well, and promise a good crop. Corn is looking about as it was this time last year."

"Lee—The harvest of wheat crop is nearly all cut and, about half of it secured in good condition. Oats is now ripening rapidly, and will be ready to cut in about ten days. Corn is looking finely, and promises a good crop. It has commenced growing in the ears, and from present appearances will be a large yield. Potatoes are looking well, and promise a good crop. Corn is looking about as it was this time last year. The crop, to now appears, will be gathered in five days earlier than last year. Over the Des Moines valley the crop is the largest ever raised. Farmers are jubilant over their wheat yield, and, with the abundant crop of all other kinds of grain, are happy in the prospect of a good harvest."

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Danger of an Outbreak Against the Chinese.

Record of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, on the Chinese Question.

The Destruction of the Pirate Forward.

The Fruit Crop.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.

Matters begin to look somewhat squally in San Francisco, the agitating question being:

THE COMING MAN.

There is a certain mischievous element in all society which must always have a grievance, and when none exists, it is ever ready to commit acts of violence such as disgrace humanity in order to right a supposed wrong. In no country in the world is this element more dangerous than in the United States. Of what this element is composed you know as well as I do. It is of foreign origin, and therefore anti-republican and anti-American. This element plunged New York in the horrors of the great draft riots, and as sure as I am now writing, it is destined to play the same part in this city, as it has in Frisco, or get what it richly deserves—a new massacre of St. Bartholomew or no distant day, unless the Congress of the United States will in its duty, and, looking the danger squarely in the face, provide against it in time. For myself I do not believe that there is any serious danger to the interests of the United States from the introduction of the Chinese, and I can well see that the South, and perhaps the West, may derive the greatest benefit from the introduction of cheap, docile and reliable labor, by the Chinese to open up unexplored and partially cultivated fields, and develop resources now lying dormant and unemployed. As to the probability of the immediate influx of Chinese immigrants becoming so great as to enable them to compete in workshops, is often a remote dogma, with the native and European born population of the United States, I said something in my last. But the ignorant, bigoted and impulsive portion of the community never stop to reason this or any other subject, and the consequences, taking advantage of this fact, have seen their advantage and are at work stirring up to such a manner as to render it impossible that serious trouble is near at hand. Last Friday, at least five thousand men congregated in front of Parti's Hall, or in the streets in front, to listen to the most violent and inflammatory speeches, from the most ignorant demagogues in this city, that pass readily into a helping of the Chinese, and not one word was said in favor of law, order, or submission, which, if they mean anything at all, mean that the Chinese are to go, or will be thereafter—mean open defiance of treaty stipulations, the laws of the United States, riot and bloodshed. I will close this letter with the statement, which were passed amidst great applause.

"Brother, To form ourselves into an organization, both military and civil, in order to meet the Chinese when they land and put them on the first train for the East."

"Be it Resolved, That we denounce the action of the Legislature of this State in passing the bill to allow the Chinese to land in this State, and that we will not submit to the enforcement of such an act."

"Be it Resolved, That we denounce the action of the Governor of the next election, in which he takes occasion to say—"

"I would not have the power since in order to offer myself to the people of this State as their Governor, and propose to allow the Chinese barbarians and the local thieves."

One of the speakers, Thomas Mooney, who was President of an insurance company which was swamped in the great fire, and who is now successfully employed by the State Insurance Company, said that he had 1,000 men in his employ, and could call out 2,000 more, with 100,000 men, armed, drilled, and ready, he would soon see what would become of the Chinese. Such is the spirit that is developed everywhere. This same Mooney is now out in a speech denouncing the Governor of this State as a traitor to his country in Colonel Ingersoll's house, will make arrangements to visit his brother-in-law part of the month, which it is supposed the Governor will be in consequence of the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury."

CROPS.

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THE PIRATE FORWARD.

The sale, terms of the destruction of the pirate steamer Forward were sent you by telegraph last night. But the final history of the Forward is worthy of being told in full, and I have endeavored to get it. The facts are briefly these: Over three months ago the Chinese Consul at this port, Senor Rivas, became aware that the old British gunboat Forward, which had been lying in the harbor of Hong Kong for years, was for sale. He at once communicated with the Chinese Government, and ordered the vessel purchased. This was done, and the Forward was fitted up in this port, by one James Hamilton, for engaging in the coolie business in Chinese waters. Hamilton was a Scotchman, and had been in the employ of Senor Rivas. He hoisted the Peruvian flag, with a white ball in the centre, and sailed for Macao. About seven days after he left Macao, the Chinese Consul received a telegram from Hamilton, stating that he had been attacked by pirates, and had been compelled to run his vessel ashore, and that he was then at Amoy. Hamilton was ordered to proceed to Amoy, and to bring the vessel to Macao. He did so, and was then ordered to proceed to this port, and to bring the vessel to Macao. He did so, and was then ordered to proceed to this port, and to bring the vessel to Mac

HASTY

Mr. Hasty came to New York to Call on Gov. Dix, and to Speak a Good Word in Opposition to the Nomination of Chipman.

From the Tribune Extra.

SOUTH WARE, NOW YORK, July 5, 1870.

I am up to New York last week on special errand. I went in a passenger train to-night, and I'm in a passenger car to-morrow. I'm in a hurry, and I'm going to Albany, Massachusetts, and thereon Take a Steamer or ift for the Monastery. Hors ed'ouvres is stylish, I'm told, at Monastery. I'm to be myself, a Delegate from Ward 4 to the Democratic hosst and vesste Democratic Independent Convention to-morrow, and I'm in a hurry. I'm in a hurry, because I'm in a hurry. I'm in an awful hurry, can tell you.

I'm in a hurry, because I'm in a hurry. I'm in a hurry, because I'm in a hurry. I'm in a hurry, because I'm in a hurry.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The New Five Limits—Morgan Street School.

Boundary of the New Hay Market—Gas Meter Inspection.

An Alderman Who Could Not Take Care of Himself.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held last night. Present, President Colvister in the chair, and Ald. Doherty, Peterson, Cullerton, Beahry, Dogby, Whitaker, Tennant, Tuley, Blakely, Bodemann, Hibbard, Powell, W. B. Pease, Geo. Clarke, Hoffman, Cook, Woodard, Sheldon, Mc-Cook, Salomon, Schintz, Beigley, Cuttery, Herzog, McCauley, Kohn, and Wentworth.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the annual report of the City Treasurer, reported it with the following:

Resolved, That the City Comptroller cause to be paid to the City Treasurer the sum of $1,000 out of the appropriation for the contingencies of the Council, and the sum of $1,000 out of the appropriation for the contingencies of the Board of Police, for the months of July, August, and September next.

The report was laid over.

The same committee reported the claims of Dr. Trask, $10; Hiram Sibley & Co., $1,000, received in full payment by failing of Court House roof; of H. H. Peckham, $1,000, received in full payment for portion of roof; of Chas. M. Reade, $1,000, received in part payment by failing of Court House roof, with additional claims by other for Court House roof.

RELEASED FROM JUDGMENTS.

The same committee reported recommending the release of J. H. Mercer from a judgment against him.

The report was laid over.

The same committee on the Judiciary reported recommending that Frank C. Knight be released from the judgment obtained against him on a forfeiture of his bond.

The report was laid over.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The same committee reported, with the recommendation that the Comptroller be instructed that one-half of the cost of repairing streets in front of the whole of the Court House square, one-third of the fire limits, reported last as extended on the west side of Clark street, from Van Buren to the South Branch, and on the east side of Clark street, from Van Buren to Twelfth street, thence west to Clark, north to Van Buren, to the south branch, North Division—all south of Division and east of Clark, and the 100 inch district of Wells and LaSalle, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Dearborn, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Clark, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Wells, from Illinois to Ohio, Avenue, West Division—to Lake Street, Fulton, Market, and Randolph, to Ohio, Avenue, West Division—to Lake Street, Fulton, Market, and Randolph, to Ohio, Avenue, and that in the South Division, from Lake to Van Buren, and that in the South Division it is provided that any person owning a lot on the line of the Court House square shall have to grade and put a wooden tidewalk under it.

The report was adopted.

SCHOOL LEASES.

The same committee reported recommending the passage of ordinances for five lumber-yards on Morgan street, between Twelfth and Fifteenth, from Throop to Centre street; twelve on Halsted, from Twelfth to Twenty-first; seven on Ashland, from Twelfth to Twenty-first; twenty-one on Adams, from Halsted to Western Avenue; and three on Lumber, from Lake to Indiana.

The report was adopted.

SCHOOL SITES.

The same committee reported favorably on the assessment for opening Roberts street from Chicago avenue to Calumet, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

ILLINOIS SHAD.

Ald. Hoffman introduced an ordinance to change the name of Illinois [Ind.] to Hoffman avenue, but it was not acted upon.

PRAY ASKED FOR.

A communication was read from the Court of Public Works, expressing the hope that the Council would not take a vacation until various legislative ordinances now in the hands of the Board, had been reported favorably upon.

The communication was filed.

The Board of Public Works submitted orders—

To authorize the grade of Wells street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third.

To authorize grading and putting Carl street between Halsted and Union.

To authorize lamp posts on Cedar street, between Clark and Dearborn.

To authorize the Central Water Station to lay water pipes on Concord avenue, between Chicago avenue and Division, and on Division, between Concord avenue and the Illinois Central track; also on Concord avenue, between Chicago avenue and Division, and to connect the same with the mains on Division.

The orders were passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, reported back the ordinance for opening Hudson avenue, from Division to Oak, with a recommendation that it be passed.

The report was laid over.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the right to lay a track on Canal street, from Kinzie to Madison, reported back the ordinance granting the right, with a recommendation that it be passed.

The report was laid over.

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred an ordinance to change the location of one of the fire-hydrants reported back an amended ordinance, providing that the hydrant on the corner of West Lake street, and the east line of the Market and Canal Street Railway, be removed to the north line of Lake street; thence west to Clark, thence north to Van Buren, thence west to Canal, thence north to the South Branch. North Division—All south of Division and east of the 100 inch district of Wells and LaSalle, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Dearborn, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Clark, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Wells, from Illinois to Ohio, Avenue, West Division—to Lake Street, Fulton, Market, and Randolph, to Ohio, Avenue, West Division—to Lake Street, Fulton, Market, and Randolph, to Ohio, Avenue, and that in the South Division, from Lake to Van Buren, and that in the South Division it is provided that any person owning a lot on the line of the Court House square shall have to grade and put a wooden tidewalk under it.

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The report was laid over.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The same committee, to whom was referred an order to purchase certain school lands in the South Division, reported back the same with the [illegible] in favor.

The report was laid over.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Richard Hoffman, asking to be released from a judgment obtained against him, reported favorably thereon.

The report was laid over.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., to whom was referred ordinances to prohibit the obstruction of sidewalks, reported back the same with an amendment providing that all sheds except those for the accommodation of the public, should be removed from the sidewalks.

The report was laid over.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., to whom was referred ordinances to prohibit the obstruction of sidewalks, reported back the same with an amendment providing that all sheds except those for the accommodation of the public, should be removed from the sidewalks.

The report was laid over.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION.

The same committee reported back, with the recommendation that the Comptroller be instructed to advertise for sixty days for the construction of sidewalks at South end of Thirty-first street, on the west side of Archer avenue, and on the east side of Thirty-first street, from Wabash Avenue to Prairie avenue.

The ordinance was passed.

SIDEWALKS.

The same committee reported back, with the recommendation that the Comptroller be instructed to advertise for sixty days for the construction of sidewalks on South side of Thirty-first street, from Wabash Avenue to Prairie avenue, and on the west side of Archer avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third street, from Wabash Avenue to Prairie avenue.

The ordinance was passed.

SIDEWALKS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, reported back the ordinance for opening Hudson avenue, from Division to Oak, with a recommendation that it be passed.

The report was laid over.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the right to lay a track on Canal street, from Kinzie to Madison, reported back the ordinance granting the right, with a recommendation that it be passed.

The report was laid over.

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred an ordinance to change the location of one of the fire-hydrants reported back an amended ordinance, providing that the hydrant on the corner of West Lake street, and the east line of the Market and Canal Street Railway, be removed to the north line of Lake street; thence west to Clark, thence north to Van Buren, thence west to Canal, thence north to the South Branch. North Division—All south of Division and east of the 100 inch district of Wells and LaSalle, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Dearborn, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Clark, from Illinois to Ohio, and on Wells, from Illinois to Ohio, Avenue, West Division—to Lake Street, Fulton, Market, and Randolph, to Ohio, Avenue, West Division—to Lake Street, Fulton, Market, and Randolph, to Ohio, Avenue, and that in the South Division, from Lake to Van Buren, and that in the South Division it is provided that any person owning a lot on the line of the Court House square shall have to grade and put a wooden tidewalk under it.

The report was adopted.

SCHOOL LEASES.

The same committee reported recommending the passage of ordinances for five lumber-yards on Morgan street, between Twelfth and Fifteenth, from Throop to Centre street; twelve on Halsted, from Twelfth to Twenty-first; seven on Ashland, from Twelfth to Twenty-first; twenty-one on Adams, from Halsted to Western Avenue; and three on Lumber, from Lake to Indiana.

The report was laid over.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The same committee, to whom was referred an order to purchase certain school lands in the South Division, reported back the same with the [illegible] in favor.

The report was laid over.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Richard Hoffman, asking to be released from a judgment obtained against him, reported favorably thereon.

The report was laid over.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., to whom was referred ordinances to prohibit the obstruction of sidewalks, reported back the same with an amendment providing that all sheds except those for the accommodation of the public, should be removed from the sidewalks.

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The ordinance was passed.

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The ordinance was passed.

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The ordinance was passed.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Forthcoming Yacht Race in Chicago.

Turf Matters—The Fastest Time on Record.

Prize Fight at Kansas City.

Aquatic.

FORTHCOMING YACHT RACE.

A meeting of Chicago gentlemen owning pleasure yachts was held last night at Kinzie's saloon, for the purpose of making arrangements for a race to take place on Saturday afternoon next. The race is to be a competitive one for all comers, at $10 entrance each. The owner of the yacht which shall be awarded the entrance money, the first prize, to receive $3, and the winner of the second, $2. The course will be from the foot of Madison street, around the lighthouse at Kinzie's Dock, and return to the starting point—a total distance of about twelve miles.

Cricket.

FORTHCOMING MATCH GAME.

On Wednesday, July 27, the Lincoln Park Cricket Club, of Chicago, will go to Racine to play a match with the College Clubs of that city, which is to commence at 10 o'clock. The Lincoln Park Club is the champion club of the Northwest. As it is the first match of the season between these clubs, it would be gratifying to the members to have a good representation of the Chicago Club on the ground. Those who will go to the match. Arrangements have been made with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. by which those who wish to be present can obtain tickets for $4.50 for the round trip. The train will leave Chicago depot (the 5 p. m. train, and proceeding by the fast night train.

The Turf.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, July 20.—The first race for $500, of one and one-quarter miles, was won by Mr. Fagan's Thos. Tiley, 1:57¾. The second race, for $1,000, two-mile heats, was won by Mr. Travers' Tipperary, 3:39. The last race for $500, one and a quarter miles, was won by R. A. Connolly's Time 2:10.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

The great race at Saratoga, on Monday last, in which Dunbar beat Peter Williams, was the fastest time on record, beating Hornpipe's time at Jerome Park by one-quarter of a second. It was reported by the New York *Sun*:

At the bottom Peyse was favorite by 2 to 1 over Duke of Magenta, and by 3 to 1 over Dunbar, and 4 to 1 against Peter Williams, and 10 to 1 against each of the others.

The start was a good one, and Peter Williams took the lead, followed by Dunbar, Duke of Magenta, Peyse, and Lady Bird in the order named.

Peter Williams kept the lead to the end of the first mile, which was reached in 1:42¼, Dunbar second, Duke of Magenta third, Peyse fourth, and Lady Bird fifth.

Dunbar then passed Peter Williams, and won the race by a length, Duke of Magenta third, Peyse fourth, and Lady Bird fifth.

Time, 3:26¾—the fastest time ever made in this country for two miles, carrying 110 pounds.

SARATOGA, July 21.—Pete Rice, for all sale: one of Tom O'Donnell's [illegible] Jockey Smith (late Corporal Bigby), Time, 1:57¾.

Trotting—Match mile heats, 3 in 5, for $1,000—Hiram Woodruff, ch. h. [illegible] by Hiram Woodruff, 1 1 1

Fisher, ch. g. [illegible] by Hiram Woodruff, 2 2 2

Time—2:40, 2:40, 2:40.

SARATOGA RACES.

The Times adds correspondent's description and characteristic incidents:

Yesterday's racing was the feast of his home upon to the ladies from his coast Pacific city, and they were out in force to do honor to the occasion. The weather was delightful. The track was in splendid condition, and the attendance was the largest of the season. One thing was lacking, however, to make the occasion complete—the presence of the winner of the Derby. He was unable to come on account of the fatigue and excitement attending the race, and was compelled to remain at home. He will be present to-day, however, and will be welcomed by a host of friends.

Pugilism.

NEW COLLYER WILDY LAFFERTY.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—The long-at hot of prize fighting for the championship of Missouri, and a purse which place this forenoon, eight miles above the city, on the Missouri River. The fight was to be for $1,000 a side, and the ring was ready but much attempt to conceal the excitement which prevailed. Neither of the men have been openly offered in public as if each. A. A. Lafferty, of Kansas City, and Jack Wildy, of St. Louis, are the cast of the fight, and until but arrival: 1 o'clock this morning the crowd was perfectly quiet, and the betting was even. The ring was soon formed by those selected for the purpose, and the men appeared in their corners. The referee to stay aboard the boat until everything was ready.

When the men appeared in the ring the disparity in weight and appearance was very great. Wildy is the fight fellow your city in February last. Lafferty is a powerful fellow, but appears to be slow and awkward. Wildy appears to be the favorite, and his admirers are so sanguine for a quick victory that they offered to bet $1,000 to $500 that he would not be in the ring in twenty minutes. Lafferty would not put him in the back condition to be whipped in that time, and no bets were made.

Wildy's friends were confident that he would win in the first round, and the betting was even. The men were stripped to the waist, and Wildy was the heavier of the two. Lafferty was the taller, and appeared to be the stronger. Wildy was the quicker on his feet, and was the first to strike. Lafferty struck at him with his left, and Wildy countered with his right, and Lafferty went down. Wildy was the first to strike, and Lafferty went down. Wildy was the first to strike, and Lafferty went down. Wildy was the first to strike